THE BROOKLYN AGITATION.

Opening of the Seventh Week of the Great Scandal Case.

TILTON'S TORTURE ENDED

His Redirect Examination Commenced.

A PARADOX EXPLAINED.

How a Man Can Hold His Accused Wife as Sinless.

LECTURE ON DIVORCE

The thirtieth day of the case was yesterday. The court was full but not crowded until the afternoon, when the people poured into the sunny room and looked their best upon Tilton in the witness box.

There he sat with his long, cold face, vitreous eyes, deepening wrinkles and looking into vacancy. ome think that this long st atn upon the man will turn his brain.

Glancing over to the defendant, there is an expression about Mr. Beecher more volatile, but at moments scarcely less abstracted and painful. in short, this proceeding is an awith nervous and mental test. When will it be concluded? Mr. Tracy remarked last Saturday that it would extend into the summer. He made this interence from the time consumed with Moulton and Tilton.

MR. BEECHER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION and testimony are expected to consume at least one week. He has applied his mind in its fuiness to the line of his defence, and he is now confident every day that he will unlink the sequences of the plaintiff's story and reveal bimself to the jury as a person led into a pitfall the depths of which he never knew until he sought to find a way out, and then he uttered those expressions of anguish and self-accusation, which were natural enough, considering his estimate of Mr. Tilton's cruel and remorseless nature. This nature, he will explain, was revealed through Mrs. Tilton, who instructed her paster as to what manner of despot Tilton had been for years. As to Moulton, that gentleman invited Mr. Beecher's confidence and proffered his help, and, relying upon his youth and affability, the pastor learned too late that Mr. Moulton was unprincipled and had systematically filed and annotated, not only Mr. Beecher's letters, but every family document of which he could get possession by coaxing it from its owner's custody.

Meantime there is Mr. Bowen. According to several witnesses his position is that of armed neutrality. One of his sons, according to report, tays that Mr. Beecher's counsel have approached Mr. Bowen and said to nim:-

"Why don't you come into court and stamp out these accusations against Mr. Beecher? know you can do it." "Very well." answers the senior Bowen, "if you want the whole truth, as iar as I know it, you have only to summon me." "Then," adds Bowen, Jr., "when father volunteers to go to court they're frightened off like people

put on the stand and kept there two or three eeks is apt to grow brusque, nervous or querulous, particularly if the bulk of inquiry is into the secret history of himself adduced from a hundred voluntary or employed agents. Tilton has been run harder than Moulton. The latter was a business man, of fair wealth and strong connectious, who had retained some of the opposing counsel in past times, and was liable to do so again. Besides his mother died in the climatic portion of the testimony, and this sudden blow of Providence had its softening effect upon the Court. The Judge refused to upbraid Moulton at General Tracy's solicitation, saying that he had been severely tried as a witness and a man, and that his slips of impatience were not unnatural. But Titon, as the bringer of this suit. the challenger and principal, could receive no such exemption. He has been segregated, antagonized, snubbed and made to be his own revelator, and this position is ent all the while—cool, critical, unencourag-ing. He essayed a difficult role when he preferred to be his own witness. A jury is apt to form opinion of a plaintiff by his style of testifying. Unless he be a very good actor, leigning pertinaciously, he will reveal at least toose slight Men are oftener disliked for their weaknesses than open, cuivairic style which, void of scholarship or affectation, talks from the surface of a glowing youth. He answers to Hamlet's self-accusation and with him "enterprises of great pith and moment" are "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Quite his opposite in this respect is his friend Moulton, who has a fervioness and zeal, and, benind all, that domestic tranquillity so nerving and assuring to a person in public trial. Tilton tinguish in all that court a single person notably his friend, while the mind selects a hundred every day who are bearing up the fortitude of Mr. Beecher with love, boldness and confidence. In this view of the case Tilton's petulant smartnesses are matched by Mr. Evarts', who, suffering no such pangs and qualms, is just as captious and retaila-

JUDGE FULLERTON'S re-direct examination showed the public how easy it is to support some one theory of this case, and how very difficult it is to make the same explanation respond to another theory equally procable The character of Fullerton's questions showed effect upon the jury of Tilton's ugly relations with Mrs. Woodhull-taking her to Coney Island, esfore made to define nimself upon marriage, divorce, the divinity of Christ, and particularly upon the immaculate theory of a gulity wife. He was given great latitude to make these replies and sustained himself lucidly, and vet his reasons were all of that sentimental caste which the Gradgrinds of the world turn up their noses at. For instance, when he explained the youth of himself and his wife when they were married he said it was necessary to make some excuse for her in his own sudering heart. He, therefore, made the singular excuse of guilt with out sin, which not one man in a thousand can understand. His demnition of God the Son as differing from God the Father was elaborate, but it insensibly made the hearers comment upon the want of humility in a young man who, with such confidence, obliterated the divinity from Christ. As to divorce, Mr. Thion's explanation of his views on this subject seemed to be directly at thought the sanctity of the marriage relation required it to be made easier than it is by the laws of New York State, and yet he said that marriage should be made in the spirit of "for better or for worse," through storm and through caim. There is too much theory in the Brooklyn school and too little loyalty. They are continually explaining themselves when they might lead plain, straightforward lives, as they agreed to do,

MR. FRANK MOULTON has not been in court for some time. By the assidulty with which Mr. Carpenter attends the trial, sitting generally in the ante-room, it is presumed he will be the next witness.

Iwo country judges of remarkable appearance had seats teside His Honor on the bench. One was Judge Kirkpatrick, of Pittsourg, a large, wideneaded man, suingled over with slivery white hair-

ing in the cross-examination with as deep a relish as a German horn blower on a not day takes in a class of lager-and Judge Appleton, of Bangor, Me., a hervous, hawk-nosed man of melanchely expression. Most of the Long Island judges, or justices, as they are more properly designated have been to the Court already. Some have been invited on the bench and have gone home with a sweet sense of the distinction. The antique notions of some of these upholiers of the law's majesty in the interior of Long Island mislead them to that degree they seem to fancy the whole audience feels their presence, and even forgets the existence of Tilton and Beecher when hey are in the foreground. The Judge from Oyster Boy, who once presided over an inquest, mistook Mallison for the artist of an illustrated weekly, and gave him the benefit of his full face and profile for more than an hour. Malitson was engraving a card of admission, and the Oyster Bay Judge will be terribly disappointed in the next issue of the

be terribly disappointed in the next issue of the illustrated journal.

THE EVIDENCE.

Everybody was punctual yesterday morning, and Mr. Evarts resumed his cross-examination at seven minutes past eleven o'clock sharp.

Mr. Evarts commenced on the so-called "True Story." and asked the winess whether the statement that Mr. Beecher preached every Sunday to a dozen of his mistresses was in it. Thiton replied that he could not swear positively whether it was or was not.

that he could not swear positively whether it was or was not.

Witness then stated:—I said that if Mr. Beecher resigned, throwing back a shadow on my family, I would shoot him in the street; I mean! exactly what I said, and if he had resigned I presume I should have shot him in the street.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter of resignation, and after identifying it asked the witness if he was present when the letter from Mr. Moulton (Ex vibit 19, 43) was written.

Witness stated:—I was not; I do not think I ever saw the letter thin appeared in one of the state.

(Ex sibit b. 43) was written.

Witness stated:—I was not; I do not think I ever saw the letter thint appeared in one of the statements last summer; I remember. however, that Mr. Moniton informed me that Mr. Becace had written a letter and he had written a reply; he did not show me the reply; I do not think I was at Mr. Moniton's until he had received Mr. Boecher's reply; I neather wrote nor drauted the letter of my wite's, beginning "My dear trend—For my husband's sake and my children's;" It was written by my wife in consultation with me; she wanted to have it written; I think she consulted me as to the phraseology of a part of it; I don't remember whether I took the original letter of Mrs. Thion's or a copy of it; at all events, either the original or a copy was there, in order that Mr. Beecher might see exactly what Elizabeth desired to do and had done—in other words, to see her card; I think that either the original in her handwriting or a copy of mine was there; I know the card was there in some form; It was not my handwriting, and copied by her and signed; I tank, sir, that it had been completed by her either the day before or that moning; I know the first idea of that interview did not contemplate her presence there, and her presence there was in order that she might show Mr. Beecher the card; I do not remember seeing the Clarke letter that you have just shown me at the time it was written; Mr. Mouiton and Mr. Clarke were intimate with them, but I don't think I ever saw this letter until it was handed to me during the progress of this trial; still I may have done so, but I don't fix personal friends; I was very requently present with them, but I don't think I ever saw this letter until it was handed to me during the progress of this trial; still I may have done so, but I don't hat it in my mind; Mr. Clarke was an associate editor of the Golden Age; I was aware that this Mr. Clarke, my associate, who had been previously an editor-in-enief of a newspaper, had talked with me of the possibility of his becoming owner of the Golden Age; I had desired for a long time to abandon the newspaper and go into other literary tois, but I could not fix the date when these talks first began; I was not aware that there was a prejudice azsinst me that injured the sale of that paper; I am not sure whether I saw Mr. Clarke's letter or not; I do no: remember it being suggested that I should go abroad into another atmosphere and new scenes; I believe about a month later after I had been writing a book that Mr. Clarke and possibly Mr. Carpenter suggested that I had been working very hard and had better run over and spend the summer in Europe; I do not know the reason why they made such a suggestion as my health had always been very fair; I do not remember wasther Mr. Clarke in his conversation with me advised my going abroad; I cannot fix any data of any conversation with mm. Clarke; I remember, nowever, as I said before, efter I got through writing a book and preparing it for the press, Mr. Clarke and a lew other iriends said I ought to run over and spend the summer vacation in Europe; that was several months after this letter was written.

Mr. Evarts then offered Mr. Clarke's letter in evidence, but, a iter considerable legal argument. Judge Neilson ruled It out and Mr. Evarts noted an exception.

Witness inen continued:—I remember hearing

an exception.
Witness then continued:—I remember hearing Witness then continued:—I remember hearing of a project for starting a political paper after Mr. Greeicy's death, but I took no part in it; I think Mr. Cornell and some others were talking about it; I refer to a certain enterprise that finally cuminated in the Republic, lately established in New York; the Revolution was published for some years; I cannot say when it was founded; it was founded by Miss Susan B. Anthon; and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton somewhere about 1895; I was never an editor of that paper; it was edited from time to time by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Pilisbury and Mrs. Bullard; I don't know whether she was the las editor or not; I think there was one later, Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke.

Q. Perhaps this may refresh your recollection (handing paper to witness, which was not noticed). A. No, sir; my recollection don't need any refreshing about that; I know about it perjectly well.

pecity well.

O. This Judge (to Mr. Evarts)—Is that the paper?

Mr. Evarts—It is a prospectus of it.

The Judge Neisson—I was going to say that it was a small Revolution it that is the paper.

Witness continued:—I do not recollect writing that article: the interview between myself. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy occurred between Christmas and New Years Day; the interview lasted so long that Mr. Tracy went to sieep; I have no accounts except what are shown on the books of Woodruf & Robinson; the books of the Golden Age also contain an account; these books are now in the possession of the present proprietors; they are gentlemen lately connected with the Christmas under the consent that is lot the Golden Age, with all the limphed obligations resting upon it, which came from the moneys which he advanced, amounting to a lew thousand dollars, persups dive or six; Mr. Moulton would not take anything in return; I tried to get Mr. Moulton to take my property the Lie diverse of the paper, which he said the would not take anything in return; I tried to get Mr. Moulton to the the said "No, wait;" has also be would not take anything in the condition of the paper, which he said he would not take anything in the mount of the said "No, wait;" he said "No, wait;" he said he would not take anything in the condition to be said he would not take anything in the condition the said he would not take anything in the condition the said he would not take anything in the condition to be very much at my ease of the paper, which he said he would not take anything he said the would not sake anything in the condition to be said he would not take anything in the condition to be said he would not the paper, which he said he would not a quarter of the paper, which he said he would not a condition to be said he would not a condition to the said he would not the paper, which he said he would not do the paper, with the said he would not say this and the time at my house—and Mr. Moulton to do the paper in the money, he had not be paper and to do do the

THE PRIEND WHO OFFERED MONEY. I never heard Mr. Moniton mention a friend who had proposed to lend me \$5,000. Mr. Moulton teld me a friend of his and mine had proposed a loan of \$1,000 and I objected to it. I don't remember

ne onte.

Q. Well, who was the friend?

Mr. Fullerton—It is not worth while asking that.

Mr. Evar:s—Well, I don't know whether it is or

The Judge-it is part of the same case we had up before.

Mr. Evarts—That I don't know. It certainly differs in its circumstances, and, if Your Honor please, this is put in the place of that. I have enceavored to get from this witness whether the transaction concerning which Mr. Moulton testified to had ever been communicated to him. I

understand he rejects that as never having been the last of Seprember, possibly the first of

sir. Beach—No, no, no—
Mr. Evarts—Now, now do I know that it was the same transaction as the \$3,000?
Mr. Fullerton—It has been excluded.
Mr. Evarts—On no, on no. I have never heard of the \$1,000 transaction before—
Mr. Fullerton—On yes, you have.
Mr. Evarts—Not distinctly. I think Mr. Moulton's testimony concerning a large sum of money, that he communicated to Mr. Titton the proposition—now, I try to get nom this witness whether that occurred. As I understand him, it didn't.
Mr. Fullerton—No such matter is before the court, and I maintain with regard to the evidence of the case as it stands, Mr. Moulton testified that there was a proposition made by a third person to contribute \$1,000 to the capital slock of the Golden Aga, through him; that he communicated to Mr. Tilton and it was rejected, and that the note was sent back; he sent back the note; returned it to the person from whôm the proposition came. Tilton has testified in the last two weeks that there was a \$1,000 transaction. Now, there aever has been any proposition to contribute \$1,000 to the Golden Age by anybody. No such sum has ever been offered, and the counsel on the other side is laboring under a grave misapprenension of the facts about the proposed contribution.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Mr. Evarts. We will see

Judge Neilson-Go on, Mr. Evarts. We will see what you have.

Witness—I can't fix the exact date: all I know about it Mr. Moulton told me that, and it is very indistinct in my recollection; have not now anything about it in my own knowledge at all.

witness—I can't fix the exact date; all I know about it mr. Moulton told me that, and it is very indistinct in my recollection; have not now anything about it in my own knowledge at all.

Q. When you wrote the letter to Dr. Bacon, Mr. Titton, what had occurred in reference to this scandal so-called that induced you to write that letter? A. There had occurred a series of measures in Plymouth church detrimental to me; there had occurred a delence upon the part of Plymouth church detrimental to me; there had occurred a delence upon the part of Plymouth church to that council, which represented me as having or-night dishonor on the Christian name, whereas it was another man who had orought that dishonor; there had occurred a public lecture by Dr. Bacon. the moderator of that council, who went home after the council had a dor, Mr. Beecher, the most magnanimous of men," and there had occurred also after that a series of articles in the Independent by Dr. Bacon, 6ve or six in number, emphasizing that idea; there had occurred also a public insent to Mrs. Then and me by fromas G. Suearman, Clerk of Plymout' church; there had occurred also an apolosy by Mr. Shearman to me, and there had occurred a propositin on my part toward Mr. Beecher that this mischief which Dr. Bacon had done to me should e corrected of Mr. deceher, and there had occurred a propositin on my part toward Mr. Beecher that this mischief which Dr. Bacon had done to me should e corrected of Mr. deceher, and there had occurred it myself by writing a letter to Dr. Bacon; all these measures were set forth in the letter; to Dr. Bacon had done to me should e corrected of Mr. deceher had occurred and mine; I considered it carried her vindication and mine; I considered it carried her vindication and mine; I consider Mr. Beecher's measures were set forth in the letter; to Dr. Bacon had write about Mr. Beecher's measures against me in the church, Mr. Beecher's measures against me in the church, Mr. Beecher's measures against me in the church, Mr. Beecher's measure

The Judge—At any rate that is the view Jou took?

Witness—Yes sir, that is the view I took.

Q. That is your view? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That these slurs upon you could have been prevented by Air. Beecher? A. I know they could.

Q. And were not? A. Yes, sir, and were not.

Q. And that was the offence of Mr. Beecher?

A. No, sir; that was not the whole offence of Mr. Beecher?

A. No, sir; that was not the whole offence of Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER'S LACK OF NERVE.

If you will read the Bacon letter you will see the whole volume of the Bacon letter you will see the whole volume of the offence set forth; it is not an offence which one phrase of a sentence could carry; it was one of great magnitude; I do not toink Mr. Beecher was desirous of fastening affronts on me; I think that perhaps, his wish was to the contrary; but he was in the midst of a church which ne magnit have controlled, but which he had not the courage and the nerve to control; he is the unwitting author of his own exposure; I think in the years 1871 and 1872 it was mere lack of courage; I think that Mr. Beecher feit that as soon as the opportunity was sale in which he could turn upon the and strike me down he meant to do so; that is my judgment; I submit I with deference; I came to that conclusion after my last interview with Mr. Beecher, in Mr. Mouton's study, in which I gave him an opportunity to rectally the mischief which the council had done and Dr. Bacon had done and the church had done, and during the three months which followed, when he did nothing, I came to the conclusions. had done and Dr. Bacon had done and the church had done, and during the three months which followed, when he did nothing, I came to the conclusion that Mr. Bescher was going to turn upon me, and I then suit to myself the time has come when I must defend myself against him and his church; hence the Bacon letter.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH INVESTIGATION.
Here numerous questions and answers were read to the witness from the proceedings of the Plymouth church investigation Council to discover his knowledge as to their exactness and accuracy. He was asked if he recognized the ques-

curacy. He was asked if he recognized the question that the effect of his letters would be to remove the scandal and the answer, "No, I did
not." This he aid not remember.

A number of questions followed as to how the
Tilton publication of the testimony before the
committee was brought about, and nothing material was elected, beyond the fact that a Mr.
Maverick got hold of a copy and published it in
the Argus. The witness was then asked if he had
any present employment, and he answered not
beyond the work he had now on hand.
The Court then, at one P. M., took a recess until
two o'clock.

That people can become accustomed to anything is clear from the well-fed, complacent look of the principals nowadays, as they come into court. Mr. Beecher's boys seem to enjoy it very much. One of them sidles in chewing gum, tobacco or lemon peel. Another has the joyous appearance of having just partaken of a Weish rarebit, washed down with Brooklyn-Burton ale. A to a table to take notes as if this was an academy of inw and morals, and anything missed would be to make education defec ive.

The lawyers are all lagged, except the recondite

vouthful prophet. Samuel. Called to go anything his whole countenance responds:-"Lord, here am He read a gushing letter from Tilton to his wife, and its relevancy was in inverse proportion to the important way it was declaimed. The interest was unabated all the afternoon

quite as agreeable to lollow as early in the trial. The cross-examination of Theodore Tilton was resumed at five minutes past two o'clock. Witness said:—I think my son Paul lied in the latter part of August, 1868, not on the 26th of August, 1869; I think the birth of my youngest child was on the 20th of June, 1869; It was the 24 or the 21st; I always speak with an apprehension of dates.

Mr. Shearman read two letters from the witness Mr. Shearman read two letters from the witness to his wise containing many expressions of love and confidence. The first was dated January 28, 1898, and the second January 30, 1898.
With the reading of these letters closed the lengthened cross-examination of Mr. Tilton.

EVARTS LETS TILTON GO.
At twenty minutes after two, eleven days questoned, Mr. Evarts resigned Theodore Tilton to lawver Fullerton, one of his own counsel. There was nothing dramatic in closing the examination of Piton. It ceased so quietly that when Judge Fuller-ton arose it looked to be a mere interruption. Mr. Evaris settled down in his chair, looking fagged and old. About one hundred kinds of lines cross his face; it is corrugated, palid, thin.

Tilton looked no better. He has, apparently, been disappointed with himsel'. His smartness has been too dippant, his repartee too etymological. Like Hamlet, replying to Polonius, who asked him what he was reading, he has replied merely in "Words, words, words." His true role was to be the broken-hearted one. Happy had it been for him if he had been the defendant, meeting the accessition of slander. His general hauteur is not reduced, but it is less lovable. He seems to show the wear and tear of a working mind.

show the wear and tear of a working mind.

Mr. Tilton was examined as follows on the redirect by art. Fullerton. He said:—

Ine letters that have been produced on my own behalf and on behalf of the detendant were received about the time of their respective dates; the only exception I now think of its in the case of Mr. Beccher's letter writes to Mrs. Tilton about the Woodnils ory; that was written a number of months afterward; I believe it has no date; on cross-examination I was asked in regard to the absence of my wife some time in becember, 1870, at her mother's; she had been spending the autumn at Marietta, Ohio; I cannot fix the exact date of her leaving to go to Marietta; I should think it was

the last of September, possibly the first of October; she had remained there with a friend of our family; according to my best recollection, after her tetura from the West, she returned to my house, and during the day she went to her mother's house, and then returned and said her mother insisted on her living no longer with me, and then she went that day to her mether's house; I seem to the riving no longer with me, and then she went that day to her mether's house; I seem to the remained are corner from my house; I don't remember that the children were taken with her hold around the content from my house; I don't remember that the children were taken with her to her mother's; the child that was called the baby could then waik and talk little baby talk; the child was born in September, 1889, and she returned in 1870; this is the child mentioned in the correspondence when I wrote the peremptory order; to the best of my recollection my wife remained at her mother's two or three dars; she went to New Brunswick as I did not wish it to remain in the hands of the person who had charge of it; she returned hom New Brunswick a few days octore the sickness, on the 24th of December; after she returned as he was absent from my nouse only a lew days; I can't say how long; I have no means of fixing the date; I recollect her absence on the 6th of July, 1874; she left at aix o'clock in the morning, between six and seven; she told me she was going to leave me permanent; I had not yet risen; in fact I was waked out of seep in order that she might before in my nouse; she was dressed that morning; she had not conjugious; I arose and went down there my sell, and made a call and took breakfast with the famility she was at home the day before leaving; she old not express a willingness or desire to leave be ore that time; she spent the night before in my nouse; she was dressed that morning; she had ner bonnet and ploves on; I had no intimation, directly or indirectly, up to that moment that she was going to leave me; she was about leav

anterwards I was into med about it by General Tracy.

Q. Mr. Tilton, I want to ask you with reference to Mrs. Tilton and as to the facility with which a person with whom she was well acquainted and whom she admired would influence her wishes—what was her disposition in that respect? A. She was an extremely sympathetic woman, taking the idea, of others readily, not that she lacked ideas of her own, but ready to yield to advice: that was her characteristic in an uncommon degree; she would be more ready to yield to advice in her religious sentiment was appealed to; I think she would be more readily yield its advice in her religious sentiment was appealed to; I think she would the more readily yield its her hought her action would promote the cause of religion; that was the view she took of it.

"IT IS A SAD QUESTION."

"IT IS A SAD QUESTION." So said Tilton when Fullerton asked him the

question everybody asks :- "How can a man hold his wife sinless whom he accuces of adultery?" This was a leading and important question. It They looked up with interest. The foreman's round, deep, short head was turned up, so that his chin was like an index board. He took Theodore all to, passed him up his cheeks, and drank him down, so to speak. The fine looking young juryman behind the foreman, who has a kind of eyes, gave one gulp of a look at the witness, as if he meant to come to a conclusion about him when he had answered this question. The good looking, reliable old gentleman near the tall of the jury, who is said to be conservative as the sword of Bunker Hill, took Theodore in in a

Tilton answered very classically, but a little too fine. He was very quiet and soft. Mrs. Beecher, who has grown more belligerent day by day, was now in a sort of Thermopylæ, between sneaking out and being spanked. Mrs. Tilton, who thrived during the trial and looks like a pretty, marriageable widow, wore her quaint little ook of one pouting, and systematically watched her late lord and master. Then the reply came

out.

Q. In answer to a question put by Mr. Everts with regard to your whe you answered, "I think my whe loves everything good and nates everything bad, and I believe to-day she is a good woman;" now, Mr. Titon, I want to ask you the foundation for that believe, in view of this charge that has been preferred against your wife; in other words, how you reconciled that statement with the fact that she is charged with adultery. A. Well, sir, that is a sad question; I can answer only for my own judgment of her behavior, not for other people's opinions; you must remember, sir, that I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old, that I became her confessed lover at sixteen, that I was married to her at twenty, and that for fifteen years of our married lives. I held her in my reverence perhaps almost to the point of making her an idol of my worsaip, and when she came to her downfall it was the necessity of my own heart that I must find some excuse for her; other people might blame her, but I most pardon her; I found that excuse in the fact that she had been rapt up in her reingions teacher and guide, and had surrendered her convictions to him; she went at his beck and lead trustingly; she walked after him like one olinded: I thought she sinced her sin as one entranced; I did not think she was a free agent; I think she would have done his bidding if, like the heathen priest in Hindu, he had bade her throw her child in the Ganges or cast herself under the Juggernaut; that was my excuse for Elizabeth. der the Juggernaut; that was my ex

under the Juggernaut; that was my excuse for Elizabeth.
Witness—May I say another word, sir?
Mr. Fulletton—Yes,
Witness (referring to a Bible which he held in his hand)—I will give you a better answer than mine, sir. If I can find it.
Mr. Evarts—I think I must object to this, if Your Honor please. The witness is apparently proceeding to read a portion of the Scriptures. It gives us the right to put in the whole book if he reads a part.

part.
Mr. Fullerton—That would be your condemna-tion. Never mind, Mr. Tulton. THE CLEVELAND LETTER.

The manner of Theodore explaining his Cleve. land letter was quite grandiose and self-important-He went into the answer like a school historian. the witness! fore but seemed to feel good venerable hairs and black velvet bonnet nodded down to her sable turs, her tace suggesting Marie Therese or Empress Catharine. But for her comeller face she suggests Charlotte Cushman. stepped down from a picture in some monkish re-

by the hour.

Witness went on to say that his protest against Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter was published in the Independent soon after the publication of the Cleveland letter; he did not think it ied to any allenation between Mr. Beecher and himself; the witness then explained the political difference between Mr. Beecher and himself as follows:—Mr. Beecher and I were memoers of the republican party; the Independent, or which I was then the editor, was, if I may be allowed to say so, one of the most conspicuous, and, perhaps, one of the most conspicuous, and, perhaps, one of the most conspicuous and, perhaps, one of the most conspicuous, and, perhaps, one of the most reliable mouthpieces of the republican party; it was bound in honor to defend the utterances of that party; Mr. Beecher's Cieveland letter was an offence against the republican party and that difference consisted in this fact—he recommended in the Cleveland letter was an offence against the republican party and that difference consisted in this fact—he recommended in the Cleveland letter was an offence against the republican party and that difference consisted in this fact—he recommended in the Cleveland letter was an offence against the republican party sand conductor of the republican party was this:—We had just ended a rebeilion; for instance, the position of the republican party was this:—We had just ended a rebeilion; for linstance, the position of the republican party said, "We will admit the Southern States upon certain conditions—iney shall repudiate the repei debt, abolish slavery and secure to the negro the elective trancaise;" the republican party said, "No; return to Congress;" Mr. Beecher Mr. Beecher and the republican party at that time, was simply this:—He wanted the Southern States to come back without conditions; we wanted the Southern States to come back with conditions, the central and main condition being the right of the negro to franchise.

Q. Won't you step down here and look at that pointing to a file of the Independent on the counsel's table), and say whether it is your protest.

Mr. Titton examined the paper and said that the article referred to was his protest.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read that in evidence. (Reading.)

Mr. Breguer-With protound supplies and said.

dence. (Reading.)

Mr. Brechers, With profound surprise and grief we have read Mr. Beecher's letter to the Cieveland Convention. Our friends will find it in another column. Would to God it needed no other commentary in this journal than regrettul silence, but a sinse of duty constrains as

would be found in the state of Chement C. valiandigham, the pirace semmes and the murderers of New Oricans. Occurse Mr. Beecher loathes these men. of course his letter is in a lotter and purer strain that the comman tone of copperhead polities; but the humiliating ract remains that Mr Beecher deliberately and officially, under this hand and seal, has entered into a league and coverant with the Johnson party, a party whose only hope of victory is by a league of tratters aranness loyal men. This is Mr. Beecher's position. It is a solution hours of the league of the content has been content and the comman state.

at reading, they will then imagine the greater pain of our writing it.

That article (continued the witness) did not break up our intendly relations; Mr. Beecher may have fest sore, but we were friends as before; I bave an indistinct recollection that Mr. Beecher made an elaborate oration in the Academy of Music secenting from the doctrine of the Cicreland letter; ne was pushed on to this course by his own congregation and by the republican party; Mr. Beecher was the chosen leader of the woman's rights and woman's suffrage movement since it had any lead at all; Mrs. Tilton was an active agent of that cause, and when the great meeting was held here in reference to that movement in the Academy of Music, presided over by Mrs. Field, she was one of the committee in the leve; she was an officer of that society for the whole of the State of New York; I shared her views on this subject; it was see inspired me to take those views.

The witness was then re-examined at some length in regard to his views on marriage and divorce. He said he herd the common opinion entertained through all Christianity—through all the civilized world—that marriage was the union of one man and one woman forever—for better or worse—in storm or caim—not only in life, but, pernaps, beyond life. As to divorce, he held views on this subject not entertained by the law of this State.

Tillton on bivorce.

TILTON ON DIVORCE.

Theodore read quite * lecture upon the subject of divorce, and was as clear as a chemist. He made a great sensation among the dozen women in court by eloquently urging their right to be divorced without unnecessary troucle. There was a great cacking in the lemale aisle. Afterward, when he forewore free love, and said that it had trespassed in his own house, and was, therefore, repulsive to him, filton made a great stir in the audience. They buzzed so loudly that the Judge had to call for order. Yet it was not clear whether they buzzed for delight at so much analysis and dissertation. disagreed with him. It was all interesting, how-ever, and brought the Court into happy thoughts. ever, and brought the Court into happy thoughts.

Witness continued to say—The State of New York 19 out of harmony with all the other States on the subject of divorce; here divorce is granted only for one solitary cause, while in Massachusetts and other States, divorce is allowed in a variety of instances; I give an illustration; I say, as the great body of the American people say, that if a husband brutally beats his wife she is entitled, if she wishes it, to a divorce; I say that if he neglects to support her and allows her to suffer privation she is entitled to a divorce; thou that if the husband is an habitual drunkard and makes the lie of his wife and children miserable the wife is entitled to a divorce; the same woman being in Connecticut would be entitled to a divorce; the same woman being in Connecticut would be entitled to a divorce for this cause, but she would not be entitled to it in Brooklyn for the same cause, for the law of the State of New York only allows divorce for one cause; the sancity of marriage demands that we change our code of divorce in New York and adapt it to the New England or Western code, which allows divorce for different causes; it is not my doctrine that husband and wife should separate according to will, but that they shall be governed by the law without respect on the points I have named; the law of New Hampshire allows divorce for desertion on the part of the husband for one year; but if a man. on the points I have named; the law of New Hampshire allows divorce for descriton on the part of the husband for one year; but if a man, married in the State of New York, deserts his wile, goes to China, for instauce, and lives there for seventy years, the wile cannot obtain a divorce; I would ask why the law gives divorce for descrition for one year in New Hampshire and reuses it in New York?

The witness was then questioned as to whether he advocated

he advocated

PREE LOVE.

He said that in all his writings he had never encouraged or supported the doctrine of free love, and he was horrfiled when he tound that a member oil his own family had been destroyed by that doctrine. (There was considerable sensation in court when the witness made this announcement). When I refer to divorce, I mean that divorces ought to be granted to narties where there is such incompatibility of temper between them that it is impossible for them to live together. All I desire is that the law of divorce in this State should be made to resemble the law of divorce in other States. Marriage is a civil contract, and I want to see it protected.

Mr. Fullerton asked the witness what he meant by those lines of his which had been read in evidence:—

Have you in your tresses room

Have you in your tresses room
For some orange buis to bloom?
Witness—I meant a teacher giving some lessons
to a pupit and asking that question; I aid not
mean anything immoral or impure by it.
FULLERTON'S REDIRECT.

Fullerton on the floor again is a sweet boon. His voice is like a silver dollar melted into articulation. Sly, soft-like, with a twinkle of almost Milesian wit and the obstinacy of a Yankee ped-ler, he seems to syringe and gimiet his questions into his witness, and a little auger, ready at command, is apparently held between his fingers with his eyeglass. He used to be a racing man and a lover of out-of-door sports, and this gives him a bounce and of hand character, quite rare among the dull readers of the law. When Fullererally on the eve of dodging past the Judge and

erally on the eve of dodging past the Jaw he is generally on the eve of dodging past the Judge and the opposing lawyer with a siy point.

Mr. Fullerton, holding a copy of the Golden Age in his hand, said:—I propose to read Article 7, a reply of Mr. Tition to a rejoinder of Mr. Greeley. He taen read the article commencing "I don't overrate my sense of the importance of woman suffrage;" "womanhood is a sagred thing, and yet the Tribune is insulting it every day," &c.

ABOUT THE POHTBAIT.

Mr. Fullerton.—I now ask you why it was that you removed Mr. Beecher's portrait from your nouse to Mr. Moulton's, and when was it that you so removed it? A. I do not remember when I removed it; I cannot now fix in my mind the day.

Q. What was the occasion for removing that portrait? A. The occasion for removing that portrait? A. The occasion for removing that yi think it was about the autumn of 1870.

Q. Were these threats the result of cause of the removal of that portrait from your nouse?

Mr. Evarts objected to the question, as it was already in evidence, he said, that is the threatened to cut or tear it away—to tear it to pieces. He had added nothing new in his cross-examination.

Mr. Beach retorted that Mr. Evarts had introduced the portrait on his examination, and it was pertinent now to go over that point of the evidence.

Judge Nellson said the counsel for plaintiff had a

Judge Neilson said the counsel for plaintiff had a

dence.
Judge Neilson said the counsel for plaintiff had a right to account for the removal of the poternit.

Q. What threat of Mrs. Morse was made toward the portrait that caused you to remove it?
Mr. Evarts again objected, saying that it had already been stated that she said she would tear it to pieces.

The question was again asked by Mr. Fullerton, however, and the witness replied that "Mrs. Morse threatened to plunge her selssors through it."

Q. Did you at toat time, Mr. Thiton, believe that she would have carried her threat into execution? A. Yes, sir, I leared that she would at that time; it was then standing on the floor, against the wall; it was not hauging up; I removed it from lear that it would be destroyed; I removed it from lear that it would be destroyed; I removed it for its preservation.

Q. Now you have been asked whether, after your wife leit you in July 12st, you found anything belonging to her in your house; anything in the shape of a correspondence? A. Yes, sir, I did find a correspondence.

Q. D5 you recollect finding a correspondence with Mr. Beecher which she had had after she left the house? A. Yes, sir,

Q. Where did you find these letters? A. I found a number of letters of Mrs. Thiton's, letters which she had received from Mr. Beecher, and among them was a number of books which she had used, in the library.

Mr. Evarts said that these things had not been re-erred to by him in his cross-examination, and

you can open the closet and see what is in it. (haughter.)
Mr. Fullerton—Did you find these portraits of Mr. Heecher in that closet? A. Yes, sir.
Mr. Fullerton here handed the witness seven bull sized card photographs of the pastor of Plymouth church for identification. The counsei then offered them in evidence. The cards or photographs represent Mr. Beecher in different attitudes.

an attitudinizing position, seven in number, Mrs. Beecher did not look particularly pleased However, she rallied directly when she saw Mrs Tilton violently janning herself. Mr. Beeches laughed. All the strange ladies in court looked delighted, as we had now come to the pictorial de partment of the scandal. Fullerton held the portraits of Beecher like a poker hand where there was not one small pair, all the posturing being dis

ferent.

Mr. Evarts objected to these portraits, as they didn't prove the presentation. They were not properly evidence and could not be considered as such.

Mr. Beach said that if they could show that Mrs. Titton han a locket with Mr. Beecher's portrait is it it would be perfectly competent for them to show it.

Judge Neilson ruled out the photographs as evidence.

show it.

Judge Neilson ruled out the photographs as evidence.

Mr. Evarts said he would introduce no objection to the pictures being shown to the jury; out he didn't see that it could have any bearing on the issue, as there was no presentation shown. The mere matter of her having these photographs of a public man did not constitute a ground for suspicion, and does not prove anything in the case.

Mr. Fullerton said certainly it would not prove suspicions if only one was found, but when there were seven of them discovered in a secret close it did excite some degree of supicion.

Judge Neison said it did not indicate that Mr. Beecher had given her them, however.

Mr. Fullerton-No; but it does indicate the degree of regard which the lady has for him. No two photographs shown are alike.

Judge Neison asked whether they were taken at the same artist, and if they were taken at different times.

Mr. Evarts remarked that they may all have been taken at the same time. He inferred that they were taken at different times.

Mr. Evarts remarked that they may all have been taken at the same time. The fact of her getting them from Mr. Beecher is not, as the counsel say, evidence against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton then exhibited two letters of the number lound in the closet, marked 13 and 18, and asked whether he recognized them. Witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Evarts asked whether those pictures were in evidence, and the Court replied they were not in evidence, though they have been shown to the jury as exhibited. They could not be put on the records.

in evidence, though they have been shown to the jury as exhibited. They could not be put on the records.

Mr. Fullerton thought they were in evidence as much as instruments could be put in evidence in a homicide trial.

Judge Neilson replied that a description of them was in evidence, and that was sumicient.

Mr. Evarts took an exception to this point, and Mr. Fullerton called upon the stenographer to read what he had taken down in reference to these photographs.

Q. Now. Mr. Tilton, whose signature is that; is it the handwriting of Henry Ward Beecher? A. Yes, sir, it is,

Mr. Fullerton—This is good enough description of that picture. Where did you find that picture.

A. In the closet, after my while had left the house,

Q. I show you exhibits (letters), Nos. 72, 13 and 20; where old you find them? A. In the closet, after my wile left.

Mr. Fullerton said that Mr. Shearman did not read all the letters from Mr. Tilton to his wife on Thursday. There was one from a hotel in Pittsburg, Pa., dated January 23, 1868, which he would read. The letter was full of affection, and commenced:—"I am here in one of my old familiar hotels. My audiences here have been very large. Tonight the Academy of Music was filled. * * Your loving letter greeted me on my arrival here with a kiss. * * All the colored men of tans hotel are full of attention to me. My face gets shaved with unusual attention, and boots get polished with unusual attention, and boots get you \$100."

So Many Chilladen.

Mr. bullerton having read the letter referring to SO MANY CHILDREN.

Mr. Fullerton having read the letter referring to Mrs. Tilton being so young looking and having so redundancy of children among the members of the have eight, although a very young man.

mave eight, although a very young man.

Mr. Fullerton—i call your attention, Mr. Tilton, to a paragraph in your letter to Mrs. Tilton, dated January 28, 1868—to a paragraph and ask an explanation. Counsel then read the letter from Cleveland, in which he aliudes to his feelings in a gloomy, sad strain and refers to "whited sepulchres" and "dead men's bones."

Q. What led you to write in that strain at that time?

thine?
Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that it was irrelevant, The words snould speak for themselves

Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that it was irrelevant, The words should speak for themselves in the letter.

Judge Neilson said witness might explain; if there were any circumstances then existing that led him to write in that strain it would be pertinent to put that question.

Arr. Evarts contended that asking witness' exact mind and wife was incompetent.

Messrs. Beach and Fullerton argued that it was proper to show the condition of witness' feelings when that was written, and the question was put, "What caused you to write that letter at that time?" A. I have no recollection of that letter or my mood of mind at that time; I can only explain that it had reference to myself; he could only account for it by certain changes in his condition which were passing through his mind; it was written under the excitement of the old Presbyterian faith, which he learned when a small boy; from the time he was ten years old he was accustomed to take "dread and majestic views of things in hie and of the juture;" in comparison his reterian faith, which he learned when a small boy; from the time he was tea years old he was accustomed to take "dread and majestic views of things in life and of the lature;" in comparison his religious view of all human creatures seemed dwarled and shrivelled; he was a religious ascetto in early days, like those of a monk in a monastery and would have rather cut off his rights hand than have written a letter on a Sabbath; it was part of his belief that all men were miserable sinners; in later years those sentiments and opinions left him, but not their resonance, and the reverberations of that spirit had never left him up to this hour; many of those lefters to his wife, which had been read in court, were written at night, when his mind was experiencing these views; he could not describe his intellectural sufferings of inses four years, after which he left go; he humbled himself in dust and asnes.

Q. Those sentiments grew out of your religious convictions, at giving up your old theological views, did they not? A. Yes, s.r.

Mr. Follerton said this correspondence runs through a number of years, and the witness now accounts for these various moods to which answers are necessary to explain, or the expressions used in the letters may be turned to an account by and by.

Exception was made by Mr. Evarts.

Q. What caused these expressions of despondency and humiliation to be written as they appear? A. Religious scrupies that I then had; for lour years I was like the irog creeping through Acceron.

Attention of witness was called to the letter of the witness of the pears of the pears of the services of the pears of the pears

pear? A. Religious scruples that I then had; lor lour years I was like the frog creeping through Acheron.

Attention of witness was called to the letter of his wile in which she quotes from him such expressions as "Yours in dust and asnes," "Yours achingly," &c., and counsel asked for an explanation.

Witness said that he could not account for them as a whole, but from his general mood, which was that of self-abasement that came upon him in consequence of his religious turnings; he hardly knew in what words to set forth the circumstances which resulted in the change of religious views; it was a transition from Calvinism to a more genial view of God—to a broader view of God's kindly affection and goodness to man; he supposed that the one great point was the detty of Jesus Christ; he passed from thence to the Unitarian view, disallowing God as Jenovah; it shook the foundations of his (witness) life, and he receid under it: he could not speak of it without giving pain to the could not speak of it without giving pain to the ener everything; he could not readily fix the date of this change in his religious views; when quite young he became editor of the Independent and was compelled by virtue of his position to examine questions of religion and morals, and then came the change.

Q. Were you then attending Plymouth church; Did the doctrines preached user have any effect on this change? A. I was an attendant at Plymouth church, and it hought that the preaching of Mr. Beecher was a step or two too advanced for the period.

Q. Do you believe in the divinity of Christ? A.

a number of letters of Mrs. Filton's, letters which she had received from Mr. Beecher, and among them was a number of books which she had used, in the library.

Mr. Evarts said that these things had not been re-erred to by him in his cross-examination, and now the delence were undertaking to speak of everything she had elt after her in the house.

Mr. Funerton—Strictly speaking I should have asked as to these maiters in the direct examination, but I omitted to do so, not being then aware of all the circumstances.

Judge Nelison admitted the right of the counset to proceed.

Q. You kept this box (showing a small box to witness, and its contents as they were found in the same spot; and you not? Where was that synot? A. I found Mr. Beecher's letters to Mrs. Thior in that box in a little goost.

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